

**BY ORDER OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE**

**AIR FORCE INSTRUCTION 14-2MC-12,
VOLUME 3**



26 NOVEMBER 2013

Incorporating Change 1, 5 February 2016

Intelligence

**MC-12 UNIT INTELLIGENCE
PROCEDURES**

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

ACCESSIBILITY: Publications and forms are available for download on the e-Publishing website at www.e-Publishing.af.mil.

RELEASABILITY: There are no releasability restrictions on this publication.

OPR: AFSOC/A2

Certified by: AF/A2D
(Brig Gen Thomas W. Geary)

Pages: 30

This publication implements Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 14-2, *Intelligence Rules and Procedures*, and is consistent with Air Force Instruction (AFI) 14-202, Volume 1, *Intelligence Training*, AFI 14-202 Volume 2, *Intelligence Standardization/Evaluation Program*, and AFI 14-202, Volume 3, *General Intelligence Rules*. This publication prescribes standard intelligence procedures to be used by personnel performing intelligence duties in MC-12 units. This publication applies to Regular Air Force, Reserve and Air National Guard (ANG) intelligence personnel supporting MC-12 operations. The National Guard Bureau (NGB) will be considered functionally as a major command (MAJCOM) for the purposes of this publication. This publication requires the collection and or maintenance of information protected by the Privacy Act of 1974 authorized by the Privacy Act of 1974 Privacy Act System of Records Notice F011 AF AFMC B, Patriot Excalibur, 5 U.S.C. 552a(b) of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, these records contained therein may specifically be disclosed outside the DoD as a routine use pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(b)(3) as follows: The DoD Blanket Routine Uses set forth at the beginning of the Air Force's compilation of systems of records notices also apply to this system. Ensure that all records created as a result of processes prescribed in this publication are maintained in accordance with (IAW) Air Force Manual (AFMAN) 33-363, *Management of Records*, and disposed of IAW the Air Force Records Disposition Schedule located in the Air Force Records Information Management System. This publication may be supplemented, but all supplements must be coordinated with the Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) prior to certification and approval. Refer recommended changes to the OPR using AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*. Route AF Forms 847 through the appropriate

functional chain of command. IAW Air Force Instruction (AFI) 33-360, *Publication and Forms Management*, the authorities to waive wing/unit level requirements in this publication are identified with a Tier (“T-0, T-1, T-2, T-3”) number following the compliance statement. Submit requests for waivers through the chain of command to the appropriate Tier waiver approval authority, or alternately, to the Publication OPR for non-tiered compliance items.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES

This interim change revises AFI 14-2MC-12, Volume 3, by changing the OPR as well as the lead command from Air Combat Command (ACC) to Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC) IAW the realignment of the MC-12 from ACC to AFSOC. A margin bar (|) indicates newly revised material.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. General. This volume provides guidance on MC-12 unit intelligence responsibilities. With the cited references, it establishes the operational procedures for intelligence personnel supporting unit operations. These procedures are the minimum and can be supplemented with unit-level written guidance. Unit-level guidance will not be less restrictive.

1.2. References. The primary references for MC-12 intelligence operations are AFI 14-2MC-12, Volume 1, *MC-12 Unit Intelligence Training*; AFI 14-2MC-12, Volume 2, *MC-12 Unit Intelligence Evaluation Criteria*; Air Force Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures (AFTTP) 3-1.1, *Threat Guide, Threat Reference Guide and Countertactics Manual*; and AFTTP 3-1.1, *MC-12, Tactical Employment—MC-12*.

1.3. Waivers. MAJCOM/A2s will courtesy-copy AFSOC/A2 regarding all waiver requests and responses. AFSOC/A2 will notify AF/A2DF of significant trends in waiver correspondence if such correspondence indicates the need to readdress existing policy and guidance.

Chapter 2

INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

2.1. Introduction. The senior intelligence officer (SIO) will provide commanders, their staffs, aircrews, and other customers the best available intelligence information and materials to enhance readiness, facilitate planning and execute assigned missions. The SIO will ensure all procedures are IAW AFI 14-202, Volume 3 and this publication. (T-2)

2.2. MC-12 Mission Crew Composition. Normal mission crew composition is one mission commander, one copilot, one sensor operator (SO), and one tactical systems operator (TSO).

2.2.1. Aircrew. There are two pilots responsible for flying the MC-12. One acts as the mission commander and the other is the copilot; primarily responsible for flying.

2.2.2. Sensor Operator. The SO is responsible for operating the Full Motion Video sensors during the mission and providing limited exploitation and threat calls.

2.2.3. Tactical Systems Operator. The TSO is responsible for operating the remaining sensors on board the MC-12 and providing limited exploitation and threat calls.

2.3. SIO Responsibilities. The SIO is responsible for the planning and execution of MC-12 intelligence functions during all phases of operations. The SIO will:

2.3.1. Lead, organize, train, and equip intelligence personnel and functions to support the unit mission. (T-2)

2.3.2. Establish a visitation program to intelligence work centers and solicit feedback from squadron intelligence and operations, where applicable. (T-3)

2.3.3. Monitor unit activities and intelligence personnel schedules to ensure required intelligence support for operations. (T-3)

2.3.4. Actively solicit feedback from wing/group and subordinate commanders to improve intelligence support processes. (T-3)

2.4. Written Guidance. The SIO will maintain written guidance (e.g., operating instructions, checklists) in order to standardize performance and provide continuity on peacetime and contingency operations, procedures, and responsibilities. Coordinate procedures with other base-level agencies as appropriate and have them approved at the wing/group level when necessary. Review all written guidance annually and update when procedures change. Ensure all personnel are trained on and/or familiar with procedures and guidance. Provide current written guidance for the following as it applies to unit mission: (T-3)

2.4.1. General organization and responsibilities of the intelligence section.

2.4.2. Intelligence personnel training program.

2.4.3. Unit intelligence standardization/evaluation program.

2.4.4. Intelligence support to mission planning and mission planning procedures.

2.4.5. Self-assessment procedures.

2.4.6. Exercise development and conduct.

- 2.4.7. Security Procedures (e.g., classifying and marking, file transfers, emergency protection, destruction of classified).
- 2.4.8. Intelligence oversight program.
- 2.4.9. External intelligence training (EIT).
- 2.4.10. Aircrew and intelligence certification/verification program support.
- 2.4.11. Force protection intelligence.
- 2.4.12. Situation displays.
- 2.4.13. Mobility preparation/procedures.
- 2.4.14. Briefing, debriefing and reporting.
- 2.4.15. Intelligence systems.
- 2.4.16. Foreign disclosure program.
- 2.4.17. Determining, developing, safeguarding, and maintenance of mission materials including geospatial intelligence (GEOINT).
- 2.4.18. Intelligence reference files procedures.
- 2.4.19. Emergency action procedures.
- 2.4.20. Request for information (RFI) and production requirement procedures.

2.5. Intelligence Systems. Intelligence personnel must be trained and proficient on all available intelligence systems necessary to accomplish mission tasking. The SIO will:

- 2.5.1. Ensure the unit is equipped with all intelligence systems required to support operations. Be prepared to deploy all required systems during exercises and actual deployments. Develop an inventory to track systems in-garrison and while deployed. (T-2)
- 2.5.2. Coordinate and verify connectivity requirements for intelligence systems with the deployed base communications squadron or combat communications prior to deployment. (T-2)

2.6. Operational Squadron Intelligence Personnel Responsibilities. For units where there is no distinction between wing/group and squadron intelligence, the SIO will ensure these responsibilities are carried out appropriately. Intelligence personnel assigned to operational squadrons will:

- 2.6.1. Provide intelligence to the squadron during all phases of operations. This includes, but is not limited to threat analysis, threat training, mission planning, briefing support, debriefing, and reporting. (T-2)
- 2.6.2. Coordinate intelligence requirements and issues through the SIO and/or operational squadron chain of command as needed. (T-2)
- 2.6.3. Maintain continuity books, checklists, or other written guidance for key functions. (T-3)
- 2.6.4. Maintain intelligence documents, reference materials and intelligence reading library in the operational squadron. (T-3)

2.6.5. Receive qualification training and undergo evaluation requirements established by the SIO. (T-2)

2.6.5.1. Attend and participate in the wing/group intelligence personnel training program. (T-2)

2.6.5.2. Conduct briefings/training as assigned by the SIO. (T-3)

2.6.6. Ensure EIT is conducted within their respective squadrons. (T-2)

Chapter 3

EXTERNAL INTELLIGENCE TRAINING

3.1. Introduction. There are two types of EIT: Aircrew Intelligence Training (AIT) and Force Protection Intelligence Training (FPIT). AIT will be coordinated with the wing/group tactics flight or officer. FPIT will be coordinated with force protection (FP) organizations (e.g., Security Forces (SF), Air Force Office of Special Investigations (AFOSI)) as defined in AFI 14-119, *Intelligence Support to Force Protection (FP)*. (T-2)

3.1.1. AIT is EIT provided to the units' assigned and attached aircrew and operators. When assigned, the USAF Intelligence Weapons Instructor Course graduate will be directly involved with the AIT program. (T-3)

3.1.2. FPIT is EIT provided by the host unit intelligence function to the unit's SF and other FP support agencies (e.g., AFOSI, Civil Engineering). FPIT will be conducted IAW AFI 14-119 and supporting documents. When possible, a FP Intelligence Formal Training Unit graduate will be responsible for the management of the FPIT program. If the intelligence function is not part of the host unit, the tenant unit responsibilities in AFI 14-119 will be adhered to. (T-3)

3.1.3. Effective training methods will be used and can include, but are not limited to briefings, demonstration-performance, formal and informal lectures, and academic training sessions. (T-3)

3.1.4. Training resources can include, but are not limited to threat briefings, current intelligence briefings, theater orientation briefings, CDs/DVDs or web-based training materials, and weapons system videos. (T-3)

3.2. SIO Responsibilities. The SIO will:

3.2.1. Establish an EIT program tailored to the unit's mission, weapons systems, projected wartime/Air and Space Expeditionary Force tasking and base/deployment location(s). (T-2)

3.2.2. Appoint program managers to oversee AIT and FPIT execution. (T-3)

3.2.3. Assign only qualified trainers to conduct unsupervised EIT. AFI 14-2MC-12, Volumes 1 and 2 identify specialized training requirements and evaluation criteria for EIT trainers. (T-2)

3.2.4. Ensure written guidance outlines procedures for conducting, documenting, testing, evaluating, monitoring and reporting EIT. (T-3)

3.2.5. Coordinate EIT written instructions with all applicable commanders. Written guidance will be coordinated with any agency that assists intelligence personnel in providing training, as well as any agency for which intelligence provides training on a regularly scheduled basis. (T-3)

3.2.6. Develop intelligence training for other base/unit personnel, if appropriate. (T-3)

3.3. Aircrew Intelligence Training.

3.3.1. The AIT program manager will:

3.3.1.1. Build an effective training program, including training plans, with input from operational squadrons, tactics representatives, aircrew flight equipment (AFE) personnel, and Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE) specialists, as appropriate. (T-2)

3.3.1.2. Review training objectives for currency prior to the beginning of the training cycle. (T-3)

3.3.1.3. Actively solicit feedback to ensure training objectives are meeting training requirements. (T-3)

3.3.1.4. Conduct trend analysis following each training cycle; document lessons learned and apply those lessons during subsequent cycles. (T-3)

3.3.1.5. Provide a written evaluation of the wing/group AIT program to the appropriate commander(s) at the end of each training cycle. The written evaluation will include at a minimum: the percent or number of personnel trained; trend analysis (e.g., high miss questions, weak areas); and corrective actions taken. Incorporate feedback as applicable. (T-3)

3.3.2. Squadron intelligence personnel will:

3.3.2.1. Provide input to and execute the AIT program. (T-2)

3.3.2.2. Provide questions and answers specific to the squadron's mission for the unit master question file (MQF). (T-3)

3.3.2.3. Administer AIT tests at the end of each training cycle. (T-3)

3.3.2.4. Document AIT provided. Documentation of AIT will include the names of personnel receiving training, date training was accomplished, the topic taught, and the name of the trainer conducting the training. In addition, they will provide a written evaluation of the squadron's AIT program to the squadron commander and the SIO at the end of the training cycle. (see attachment 2). (T-3)

3.3.3. The AIT plan will be specifically tailored to meet unit/mission requirements. Teach each item in the AIT training plan at least once during the training cycle. Evaluate the objectives for each AIT category with a test (85 percent minimum to pass). (T-3)

3.3.4. Prorate training based on unit contingency operations tempo IAW the appropriate AFI 11-2MDS, Volume 1. Outline the details of the prorating schedule in the AIT Plan and/or other written instructions. (T-3)

3.3.5. Aircrew intelligence training categories include threat knowledge, visual recognition (VR), collection and reporting (C&R), and personnel recovery (PR). Include other categories based on the unit's mission as required. (T-2)

3.3.5.1. Threat Knowledge. Develop specific threat knowledge training objectives tailored to the unit mission, local area, deployment base(s), and forward operating locations. Concentrate on threats in selected countries with the potential for direct unit involvement. Refer to attachment 3 for minimum standards for threat briefings. The references listed at the beginning of this publication can be supplemented with other classified and unclassified publications (e.g., National Air and Space Intelligence Center products, Tactics Bulletins, Tactics Analysis Reports, Country Studies) when developing threat knowledge training materials.

3.3.5.2. Visual Recognition. Develop specific VR training objectives tailored to the weapons system, mission, base and forward operating locations. Include enemy/adversary, friendly or neutral weapon systems relevant to the operational environment, based on unit mission and operations plan (OPLAN)/concept plan (CONPLAN) tasking. Identify key differences between friendly weapons systems and threat weapon system look-alikes. Incorporate all aspects/angles, theater specific paint schemes, national markings and various configurations. Include examples of weapons employment to illustrate how threats might appear when employed (e.g., muzzle flashes, smoke plumes, burst patterns). Training should teach how to describe threats to assist intelligence personnel in positive identification.

3.3.5.3. Collection and Reporting. Collection and reporting training will focus on items necessary to enable aircrew to initiate aircrew-originated reports to capture perishable, critical information of intelligence value (e.g., In-flight Report (INFLTREP), Communications Instructions Reporting Vital Intelligence Sightings) and familiarize them with the information requirements of the intelligence-generated Mission Report (MISREP) and Intelligence Report (INTREP). A critical component of C&R training will be the unit's essential elements of information (EEI). Training will identify and describe theater-specific and peacetime reporting requirements.

3.3.5.4. Personnel Recovery. When assigned, a SERE specialist will conduct PR operational support training. The SERE specialist will coordinate PR operations support training requirements with intelligence and AFE personnel and document these requirements in a memorandum of agreement (MOA). Units without SERE personnel will coordinate an MOA with AFE and operations. This category will be omitted if intelligence personnel do not provide any PR operational support training to aircrew. If intelligence personnel do provide PR operational support training, address as a minimum: PR materials (Isolated Personnel Report (ISOPREP) maintenance and review, evasion plan of action (EPA) preparation) and theater combat recovery procedures.

3.4. Force Protection Intelligence Training.

3.4.1. The FPIT program manager will:

3.4.1.1. Build an effective training program, including training plans, with input from SF personnel, AFOSI, and FP support agencies, as appropriate. (T-3)

3.4.1.2. Actively solicit feedback to ensure training objectives are meeting training requirements. (T-3)

3.4.1.3. Provide a feedback of the FPIT program to the appropriate commander(s) at the end of each training cycle. (T-3)

3.4.2. The FPIT plan will ensure FPIT is conducted IAW AFI 14-119 and will be specifically tailored to meet unit/mission FP requirements. Each item in the FPIT training plan will be taught IAW the FP customers objectives. (T-2)

3.4.3. All FPIT will be documented to include the names of personnel receiving training, date training was accomplished, the topics taught, and the name of the trainer conducting the training. In addition, provide a written evaluation of the FPIT program to the appropriate unit commander. (T-3)

3.4.4. FPIT categories include intelligence roles and responsibilities, relevant GEOINT product availability and acquisition, area of responsibility (AOR) hotspots, hostile forces, ground threat, landmines and improvised explosive devices. Include other categories based on the unit's mission as required. FPIT will meet the standards found in attachment 4. (T-3)

Chapter 4

PLANS, MOBILITY AND DEPLOYMENT

4.1. Plans. The SIO will provide intelligence support to the MC-12 planning process IAW AFI 14-202, Volume 3. (T-2)

4.2. Mission Materials. The SIO will appoint Mission Materials Managers to coordinate requirements necessary to provide support to the unit. Determine, develop, safeguard and maintain mission materials to include GEOINT products, as required. Coordinate unit requirements with squadron tactics, and submit requirements IAW the respective theater collection management procedures. (T-3)

4.3. Exercise Planning. The SIO will integrate intelligence functions into the unit exercise planning process IAW AFI 14-202, Volume 3. Develop and maintain intelligence annexes or portions of base exercise plans required by wing/group exercise planning. (T-3)

4.4. Mobility and Reception. The SIO will:

4.4.1. Act as the wing focal point for all intelligence Air Force Specialty Code requirements in tasked unit type codes (UTC) and deployment orders. (T-3)

4.4.2. Ensure written guidance outlines procedures to support the mobility, reception, and bed down of intelligence operations to include systems communications and appropriate secure working areas. (T-3)

4.4.3. Maintain mobility equipment and supplies to meet unit OPLAN/CONPLAN or other contingency requirements. Maintain a list of intelligence reference materials required for deployment. (T-3)

4.4.4. Provide briefing support to include; initial situation, situation and deployment briefings. Briefings must incorporate the latest intelligence information tailored to the audience. (T-2)

4.4.5. Ensure intelligence personnel and augmentees are provided with a changeover briefing at each shift change. (T-3)

4.5. Operational Squadron Intelligence Personnel Responsibilities.

4.5.1. Monitor unit tasking and advise SIO of significant changes to unit tasking for exercises, contingency plans and operations. (T-3)

4.5.2. Coordinate intelligence personnel and equipment support for tasked UTCs and any deployment orders with squadron staff and SIO. (T-3)

4.5.3. Identify unfilled requirements and notify squadron leadership and SIO. (T-3)

Chapter 5

EMPLOYMENT AND SUSTAINMENT OPERATIONS

5.1. Responsibilities. The SIO is responsible for intelligence functions during employment and sustainment of operations. The SIO will:

5.1.1. Ensure written guidance outlines procedures to support situation display posting and maintenance, mission planning, mission support, debriefing, and reporting functions. (T-3)

5.1.2. Provide briefing support to include; situation briefings, mission briefings, and step briefings. Briefings must incorporate the latest intelligence information tailored to the audience. (T-2)

5.1.3. Ensure intelligence personnel and augmentees are provided with a changeover briefing at each shift change. (T-3)

5.1.4. Utilize a log (hardcopy or electronic) to document events, questions, issues, briefing times, systems status, etc., to ensure positive communication among all personnel. Track incoming and outgoing information and reports. (T-3)

5.1.5. Rapidly analyze and disseminate significant and critical intelligence to appropriate work centers. (T-2)

5.1.6. Submit RFIs IAW theater procedures. (T-2)

5.2. Situation Displays. The SIO will develop quality control procedures to ensure standardization and accuracy of situation displays. Units will use Military Standard (MIL-STD) 2525C, *Common Warfighting Symbolology* and US Army Field Manual (FM) 1-02/US Marine Corps Reference Publication (MCRP) 5-12A, *Operational Terms and Graphics* for developing order-of-battle (OB) symbolology. When no standard symbol exists for a unit, activity or installation, one should be created and its meaning defined in the legend. (T-3)

5.2.1. Unit situation displays will be standardized and include, as applicable to mission requirements:

5.2.1.1. Major elements of friendly forces.

5.2.1.1.1. Fire support coordination measures such as troops in contact, forward edge of the battle area (FEBA), forward lines of own troops, fire support coordination line, restricted operating zones, combat air patrols, landing zones/drop zones, etc.

5.2.1.1.2. Area of operations.

5.2.1.1.3. No fire zone, free fire zone, and restricted fire zone as appropriate.

5.2.1.1.4. Applicable airspace control measures such as air refueling tracks, corridors, etc.

5.2.1.1.5. Location of friendly airfields.

5.2.1.1.6. PR information as applicable (e.g., designated area for recovery, search and recovery bullseye).

5.2.1.1.7. Special operations forces (SOF) locations.

- 5.2.1.1.8. Current day's objectives/target area.
- 5.2.1.1.9. Downed aircrew locations.
- 5.2.1.2. Major elements of enemy forces.
 - 5.2.1.2.1. Location of enemy airfields and air OB.
 - 5.2.1.2.2. Integrated Air Defense System (IADS) elements.
 - 5.2.1.2.2.1. Defensive missile OB including threat rings as appropriate.
 - 5.2.1.2.2.2. Electronic OB including early warning and ground control intercept sites and visual observer locations.
 - 5.2.1.2.2.3. Air Defense Artillery.
 - 5.2.1.2.3. Surface to air firings and source(s) when known.
 - 5.2.1.2.4. Ground OB.
 - 5.2.1.2.5. Naval OB as applicable.
 - 5.2.1.2.6. Asymmetric events (e.g., directed energy weapon incidents, improvised explosive devices (IED), minefields) and any significant activity.
- 5.2.1.3. Chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosives contaminated areas.
- 5.2.1.4. Legend depicting all symbols and associated captions.
- 5.2.1.5. Classification and downgrading data.
- 5.2.1.6. Current as of date-time group.
- 5.2.2. The SIO will ensure intelligence personnel supplement and update the situation displays as intelligence becomes available. Develop and implement written procedures for purging outdated data. (T-3)

5.3. Mission Planning. MC-12 missions can be a combination of a preplanned collection deck taskings, ad hoc taskings and/or direct support taskings to support various mission types (e.g., counterland, countersea, airdrop/airland operations, or suppression of enemy air defense/destruction of enemy air defense missions). Intelligence personnel will integrate with wing/group tactics to fulfill necessary intelligence requirements during mission planning. Intelligence personnel participate in mission planning, develop mission profiles, provide materials and information to execute missions and satisfy tasking orders IAW local directives. Intelligence personnel also: (T-2)

- 5.3.1. Provide support to mission planning, as appropriate.
 - 5.3.1.1. Extract and apply data (e.g., mission employment information) from the appropriate tasking document (e.g., air tasking order (ATO), airspace control order , Reconnaissance, Surveillance and Target Acquisition Annex, Intelligence, Reconnaissance, Surveillance Target Deck, special instructions) or other tasking that initiates the mission planning process.
 - 5.3.1.2. Determine target descriptions and their significance.

5.3.1.3. Retrieve automated imagery using best available source and identify target/employment area. Obtain other materials necessary to support the mission and identify named areas of interest (NAI). Determine NAI descriptions and their significance.

5.3.1.4. Present a mission planning situation briefing to the mission planning cell (MPC).

5.3.1.5. Use intelligence systems and intelligence preparation of the operational environment techniques to analyze threats and terrain affecting ingress, egress and operating areas.

5.3.1.5.1. Provide expertise and analysis on threats and terrain affecting the mission.

5.3.1.5.2. Construct route and employment area charts as applicable. Maintain finished mission materials.

5.3.1.5.3. Highlight any friendly force locations in target areas.

5.3.1.5.4. Identify target area characteristics on available imagery.

5.3.1.5.5. Analyze demographics and cultural features (e.g., area population characteristics, social conditions, religious factors).

5.3.1.5.6. Determine enemy threat detection and response times and possible courses of action.

5.3.1.5.7. Analyze sun angle or moon illumination as appropriate.

5.3.1.6. Consider Law of Armed Conflict and the rules of engagement applicable to the mission.

5.3.1.7. Assist MPC Chief in developing procedures to re-plan missions based on new threats, ATO changes and/or diverted missions.

5.3.1.8. Update preplanned missions to reflect the latest available intelligence information affecting the mission.

5.3.2. Intelligence personnel participating in mission planning must be qualified and current in mission planning training requirements to accomplish the duties successfully. (T-3)

5.4. Mission Support. Intelligence personnel will: (T-3)

5.4.1. Provide mission briefings and step briefings as appropriate. Mission briefings will be given to all tasked missions. Maintain mission situation awareness and ensure all missions are briefed IAW local procedures.

5.4.2. Monitor threat update codes to determine if an event warrants immediate notification to aircrew and/or leadership.

5.4.3. Develop procedures to ensure aircrew report perishable, critical information of intelligence value with an INFLTREP.

5.4.4. Maintain an active role in monitoring mission execution on all applicable mission networks to ensure timely and accurate reporting of any threats in the area.

5.4.4.1. Pass threat updates by the most expedient means.

5.4.4.2. Pass updated mission tasking information and materials through the unit website for the crew to download onboard.

5.5. Debriefing. Intelligence personnel will: (T-3)

5.5.1. Prepare for mission debriefings:

5.5.1.1. Prepare appropriate sections of debrief form/checklist (e.g. mission number, call sign, time over target/objective area) prior to mission return to base.

5.5.1.2. Maintain appropriate AOR maps with threats plotted and target/objective area imagery.

5.5.1.3. Be familiar with mission tasking.

5.5.1.4. Have list of EEIs available.

5.5.2. Debrief all tasked missions IAW unit procedures and theater directives.

5.5.3. Debrief aircrew on perishable, critical information of intelligence value prior to all other debriefings. Disseminate critical debrief information rapidly.

5.5.4. Use a mission-tracking log to ensure all missions and aircrew members are debriefed and associated reports are recorded.

5.6. Reporting. Intelligence *personnel will*: (T-2)

5.6.1. Develop procedures for report composition, quality control and dissemination IAW theater guidance. In the event there is no theater guidance, use standard US Message Text Format for all reports.

5.6.2. All voice reports (e.g., INFLTREPs) containing information of intelligence value will be followed up with a written report.

5.6.3. Quality control all reports prior to submission. Check that all required fields are completed and significant events are fully explained. Include an initial level of tactical analysis in the narrative portion.

5.6.4. Submit MISREPs, INTREPs, intelligence summaries, and any other required reports IAW applicable directives.

5.6.5. Any laser incident must have a Laser Incident Worksheet with the MISREP.

5.7. Intelligence Support to Personnel Recovery.

5.7.1. Intelligence personnel will understand PR operational support considerations for unit operations. When a SERE specialist is assigned, coordinate intelligence support to PR responsibilities and document delineation of duties in a MOA. When a SERE specialist is not assigned, coordinate an MOA with AFE personnel. (T-3)

5.7.2. PR Materials. Coordinate with SERE and/or AFE personnel to ensure intelligence related PR kit materials are available. Track accountability of PR materials for which intelligence is responsible. Provide simulated intelligence related PR kit materials for exercises. (T-2)

5.7.3. Intelligence personnel will provide threat analysis to assist aircrew in preparing an EPA for their missions. (T-2)

5.7.4. Refer to Joint Pub 3-50, *Personnel Recovery*, AFI 16-1301, *Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape Program*, and the Personnel Recovery Mission Software (PRMS) 2.1.5 *Isolated Personnel Report/Evasion Plan of Action (ISOPREP/EPA) User Manual* for additional information.

ROBERT P. OTTO, Lieutenant General, USAF
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Attachment 1**GLOSSARY OF REFERENCES AND SUPPORTING INFORMATION*****References***

AFPD 14-2, Intelligence Rules and Procedures, 29 November 2007

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AFI 14-104, Oversight of Intelligence Activities, 23 April 2012

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AFI 14-202, Volume 1, Intelligence Training, 10 March 2008

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AFI 16-1301, Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape (SERE) Program, 6 September 2006

AFI 33-360, Publications and Forms Management, 25 September 2013

AFMAN 33-363, *Management of Records*, 1 March 2008

AFTTP 3-1.MC-12, *Tactical Employment—MC-12, 1 October 2011 (S)*

AFTTP 3-1.Threat Guide, *Threat Reference Guide and Countertactics Manual*, 3 December 2012 (S)

JP 3-50, *Personnel Recovery*, 20 December 2011

MIL STD 2525C, *Common Warfighting Symbolology*, 17 November 2008

FM 1-02/MCRP 5-12A, *Operational Terms and Graphics*, 21 September 2004

Adopted Forms

AF Form 847, *Recommendation for Change of Publication*

Abbreviations and Acronyms

A2—Directorate of Intelligence

AF—Air Force

ACC—Air Combat Command

AFE—Aircrew Flight Equipment

AFI—Air Force Instruction

AFMAN—Air Force Manual

AFOSI—Air Force Office of Special Investigation

AFPD—Air Force Policy Directive

AFTTP—Air Force Tactics, Techniques and Procedures

AIT—Aircrew Intelligence Training

ANG—Air National Guard

AOR—Area of Responsibility

ATO—Air Tasking Order

C&R—Collection and Reporting

CBRNE—Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, High Yield Explosives

CMR—Combat Mission Ready

CONPLAN—Concept Plan

EEI—Essential Elements of Information

EIT—External Intelligence Training

EPA—Evasion Plan of Action

FEBA—Forward Edge of Battle Area

FM—Field Manual

FP—Force Protection

FPIT—Force Protection Intelligence Training

GEOINT—Geospatial Intelligence

GI&S—Geospatial Information and Services

GPS—Global Positioning System

IADS—Integrated Air Defense System

IAW—In Accordance With

IED—Improvised Explosive Device

INFLTREP—In-flight Report

INTREP—Intelligence Report

ISOPREP—Isolated Personnel Report

MAJCOM—Major Command

MANPADS—Man Portable Air Defense System

MCRP—Marine Corps Reference Publication

MIL—STD—Military Standard

MISREP—Mission Report

MOA—Memorandum of Agreement

MPC—Mission Planning Cell

MQF—Master Question File

NAI—Named area of Interest

OB—Order of Battle

OPLAN—Operations Plan

OPR—Office of Primary Responsibility

PR—Personnel Recovery

RFI—Request for Information

RPG—Rocket Propelled Grenade

SERE—Survival, Evasion, Resistance and Escape

SF—Security Forces

SIO—Senior Intelligence Officer

SO—Sensor Operator

SOF—Special Operations Forces

T-2—Tier 2

T-3—Tier 3

TSO—Tactical Systems Operator

UTC—Unit Type Code

VR—Visual Recognition

Terms

Tier 2 (T-2)—Non-compliance has the potential to create moderate risk of mission or program degradation or failure, injury, legal jeopardy or unacceptable fraud, waste or abuse. Waivers may be granted at the MAJCOM/CC level, but may not be delegated lower than MAJCOM Director.

Tier 3 (T-3)—Non-compliance has a relatively remote potential to create risk of mission or program degradation or failure, injury, legal jeopardy or unacceptable fraud, waste or abuse. Waivers may be granted at the Wing/DRU/FOA commander level.

Attachment 2

AIRCREW INTELLIGENCE TRAINING REPORT

Figure A2.1. Example Aircrew Intelligence Training Report.

[DATE]

MEMORANDUM FOR XX RS/CC, XX OSS/IN

FROM: [UNIT]

SUBJECT: Summary of Squadron Aircrew Intelligence Training (AIT)

1. Of the 25 combat mission ready (CMR) aircrew assigned, 78 percent have received all of their required intelligence training topics for this training cycle. The status of intelligence training is listed below:

XX RS Training Summary	
Total aircrew	25
Avg. complete:	78%
Most common topics not completed:	PR

2. In accordance with the AIT Plan, each member is required to be trained on each training item at least once each training cycle. At the completion of the training cycle, the following aircrew members have not completed the annotated training items:

Name	Intelligence Training Item
John A. Doe	IEDs
Susan L. Smith	SA-6, RPGs
Zane G. Thomas	SA-2/3/8, PR
Ed. D. Tyler	PR, ISOPREP

3. The annual Intelligence MQF test was administered on [DATE]. All CMR personnel have taken the 100 question test (50 questions and 50 visual recognition slides). Not all aircrew obtained the minimum passing score of 85 percent the first time around. A total of 25 aircrew members took the test. The initial average test score for the squadron was 95 percent.

XX RS Intelligence Test Results	
Total # aircrew to take test	25
# of questions	100
Knowledge questions	50
Knowledge questions—average score	92%
Knowledge questions—most commonly missed	5 (SA-2) 8 (SA-6) 13 (IEDs) 14 (Collection) 21 (Reporting)
Visual Recognition Slides	50
Visual Recognition—average score	98%
Visual Recognition—most commonly missed	MiG-21

4. The most commonly missed questions were #5, 8, 13, 14 and 21. After further review of questions 14 and 21, it is likely these questions were missed because they were poorly worded

and difficult to understand. Questions 5, 8, and 13 focused on the SA-2, SA-6, and IEDs respectively. The squadron intelligence section will increase emphasis on these threat systems during the next training cycle. Attached is a breakout of the test questions and how many times each question was missed.

JANE E. DOE, Capt, USAF
Chief, Intelligence Operations & Training

Attachment
Test Question Breakout

Attachment 3**AIRCREW INTELLIGENCE THREAT TRAINING STANDARDS**

A3.1. Aircrew Intelligence Training Briefing. The SIO will ensure AIT includes threat briefings on the applicable subjects listed below (air, ground, and maritime), but need not be limited to those. In some cases, not every sub-category listed will be applicable. Tailor topics/briefings to unit mission specific requirements and AFI 11-2 series publications. (T-3)

A3.2. Aircraft (fixed wing and helicopter).

A3.2.1. VR (from the applicable perspective).

A3.2.2. Countries or areas of employment.

A3.2.3. Role and Mission.

A3.2.4. Variants.

A3.2.5. Avionics.

A3.2.5.1. Air Intercept Radar.

A3.2.5.2. Fire Control System(s).

A3.2.5.3. Radar Warning Receiver.

A3.2.5.4. Electronic Attack/Electronic Protection Features.

A3.2.5.5. Chaff/Flares.

A3.2.6. Armament.

A3.2.7. Maneuverability.

A3.2.8. Primary Threat Country.

A3.2.8.1. Location.

A3.2.8.2. Training.

A3.2.8.3. Tactics.

A3.2.8.4. Modifications.

A3.2.9. Threat Warning Indications.

A3.2.10. Countertactics/Counterprocedures.

A3.2.10.1. Jamming program, technique, effectiveness.

A3.2.10.2. Chaff/Flares.

A3.2.10.3. Maneuvers.

A3.3. Air-to-Air Missiles.

A3.3.1. Cueing System(s).

A3.3.2. Guidance.

A3.3.3. Off-Boresight Capability.

A3.3.4. Electronic protection features or IR counter-countermeasures.

A3.3.5. Employment Ranges.

A3.3.6. Maneuverability.

A3.3.7. Fusing.

A3.3.8. Lethal Radius.

A3.3.9. Primary Threat Country.

A3.3.9.1. Training.

A3.3.9.2. Tactics.

A3.3.9.3. Modifications.

A3.3.10. Threat Warning Indications.

A3.3.11. Countertactics/Counterprocedures.

A3.3.11.1. Jamming program, technique, effectiveness.

A3.3.11.2. Chaff/Flares.

A3.3.11.3. Maneuvers.

A3.4. Surface-to-Air Missiles.

A3.4.1. Countries or areas of employment.

A3.4.2. Role and Mission.

A3.4.3. C2 Components.

A3.4.3.1. Associated Radars.

A3.4.3.2. Fire Control System(s).

A3.4.4. Electronic Protection Features.

A3.4.5. Employment Ranges/Altitudes.

A3.4.6. Missile Capabilities.

A3.4.7. Guidance and Profile.

A3.4.8. Visual Cues.

A3.4.9. Primary Threat Country.

A3.4.9.1. Location.

A3.4.9.2. Training.

A3.4.9.3. Tactics.

A3.4.9.4. Modifications.

A3.4.10. Threat Warning Indications.

A3.4.11. Countertactics/Counterprocedures.

A3.4.11.1. Jamming program, technique, effectiveness.

A3.4.11.2. Chaff/Flares.

A3.4.11.3. Maneuvers.

A3.5. Air Defense Artillery.

A3.5.1. Countries or areas of employment.

A3.5.2. Role and Mission.

A3.5.3. C2 Components.

A3.5.3.1. Associated Radars.

A3.5.3.2. Fire Control System(s).

A3.5.4. Munitions Characteristics.

A3.5.5. Electronic Protection Features.

A3.5.6. Employment Ranges/Altitudes.

A3.5.7. Visual Cues.

A3.5.8. Primary Threat Country.

A3.5.8.1. Location.

A3.5.8.2. Training.

A3.5.8.3. Tactics.

A3.5.8.4. Modifications.

A3.5.9. Threat Warning Indications.

A3.5.10. Countertactics/Counterprocedures.

A3.5.10.1. Jamming program, technique, effectiveness.

A3.5.10.2. Chaff/Flares.

A3.5.10.3. Maneuvers.

A3.6. Electronic Warfare.

A3.6.1. Jammers.

A3.6.1.1. Identify the types of jammers.

A3.6.1.2. Jammer Employment.

A3.6.1.3. Expected Location(s) (ground- and airborne-based).

A3.6.1.4. Jamming Technique(s).

A3.6.1.5. Jamming Effectiveness.

A3.6.1.6. Indications of Jamming.

A3.6.1.7. Countermeasures to minimize effects.

A3.6.2. Passive Detection.

A3.6.2.1. Location.

A3.6.2.2. Employment.

A3.6.2.3. Identify which system the detectors track.

A3.6.2.4. Countermeasures to minimize detection.

A3.7. Directed Energy Weapons.

A3.7.1. Deployment/Employment.

A3.7.1.1. Expected Location(s) (ground- and airborne-based).

A3.7.1.2. Assessed Battlefield Location (e.g., FEBA, Lines of Communication, high value sites).

A3.7.1.3. Mobility Capabilities (e.g., quick setup, move).

A3.7.1.4. Employment (e.g., man portable, vehicle, fixed, site/battery configuration).

A3.7.1.5. Associated Equipment (e.g., fire control system, radar, search and track systems).

A3.7.1.6. IADS Integration (e.g., early warning, acquisition, co-located, off system cueing, visual observers).

A3.7.2. Anti-personnel, Non-weapon Lasers.

A3.7.2.1. Capabilities (e.g., tactical/effective ranges, altitudes, green vs. red).

A3.7.2.2. Tactics and Effects (e.g., harassment, dazzle, temporary flash blinding, retinal damage).

A3.7.2.3. Countertactics and Countermeasures (e.g., pre-emptive, reactive).

A3.7.3. Anti-electro-optical/IR Sensor Lasers.

A3.7.3.1. Capabilities (e.g., tactical/effective ranges, altitudes, green vs. red).

A3.7.3.2. Tactics and Effects (e.g., deny, degrade, destroy).

A3.7.3.3. Countertactics and Countermeasures (e.g., pre-emptive, reactive).

A3.7.4. Radio Frequency Weapons.

A3.7.4.1. Capabilities (e.g., tactical/effective ranges, altitudes).

A3.7.4.2. Tactics and Effects (e.g., equipment disruption, destruction).

A3.7.4.3. Countertactics and Countermeasures (e.g., pre-emptive, reactive).

A3.8. Ground Threat.

A3.8.1. System Overview.

A3.8.1.1. Role and Mission.

A3.8.1.2. Combat Radius.

A3.8.1.3. Maximum Speed.

A3.8.1.4. Mobility.

A3.8.1.5. Types of Communications.

A3.8.1.6. Crew make up and size.

A3.8.1.7. Identify Visually (e.g., IR, daytime, Night Vision Goggles).

A3.8.2. Deployment.

A3.8.2.1. Countries or areas of employment.

A3.8.2.2. Tactics.

A3.8.2.3. System Modifications.

A3.8.3. Armament.

A3.8.3.1. Typical and Maximum Loadout.

A3.8.3.2. Mounted Armament Location.

A3.8.3.3. Employment Range.

A3.8.3.4. Guidance.

A3.8.3.5. Fusing.

A3.8.3.6. Lethal Radius.

A3.8.3.7. Strengths and Weaknesses.

A3.8.4. Combined Weapon System Capabilities.

A3.8.4.1. State detection capability.

A3.8.4.2. Electronic attack measures used effectively vs. ground personnel.

A3.8.4.3. Strengths and Weaknesses.

A3.8.4.4. Recommended countertactics, takedown points and recommended munitions.

A3.9. Asymetric threats.

A3.9.1. Group/Entity Identity (e.g., insurgent groups).

A3.9.2. Tactics, techniques and procedures.

A3.9.3. Mission/Objective.

A3.9.4. Location or operating area.

A3.9.5. Motivation.

A3.9.6. New/Upgraded Threats.

A3.9.7. IEDS.

A3.9.7.1. System Overview.

A3.9.7.1.1. Tactics, techniques and procedures.

A3.9.7.1.2. Visual identification of various IEDs.

- A3.9.7.1.3. Detonation frequency range.
- A3.9.7.1.4. Detonation Process (e.g., radio, electro-optical, magnetic controlled).
- A3.9.7.1.5. Potential timing devices and reliability.
- A3.9.7.2. Detection Capabilities.
- A3.9.7.3. Explosives or other effects.
 - A3.9.7.3.1. Type and Amount.
 - A3.9.7.3.2. Fuzing and Casing.
 - A3.9.7.3.3. Lethal Radius and Blast Pattern.

Attachment 4

FORCE PROTECTION INTELLIGENCE TRAINING STANDARDS

A4.1. Force Protection Intelligence Training. Intelligence training for SF and other FP support agencies is focused on two primary areas: (1) roles, missions and responsibilities of intelligence; (2) threat knowledge.

A4.2. Training Topics. The following paragraphs provide a baseline of important items that should be considered for training. Tailor topics for unit specific missions/operations, as required.

A4.3. Intelligence Role and Responsibilities.

A4.3.1. Intelligence role in FP.

A4.3.1.1. Threat Working Group.

A4.3.1.2. Base-level Anti-terrorism/FP.

A4.3.1.3. Integrated Base Defense.

A4.3.2. Intelligence Resources (classified and open source).

A4.3.3. Briefings.

A4.3.4. EEs.

A4.3.5. Intelligence Oversight.

A4.3.6. Terrorism Threat Levels.

A4.4. Hot Spots. Selected countries or regions with the potential for direct unit involvement.

A4.4.1. Current Terrorism Threat.

A4.4.2. Nature of, or potential for, conflict.

A4.4.3. Description of current military operations in response to the conflict.

A4.4.4. Airfield/deployed location ground threats at possible staging locations (e.g., SOF troops, local criminal activity, MANPADS, local ground/security units).

A4.5. Hostile Forces.

A4.5.1. Operational capabilities.

A4.5.2. Type/Affiliation/Area of Control.

A4.5.3. Preferred Weapons/Tactics.

A4.5.4. Pre-operational Activity/Identification.

A4.5.5. Intentions and courses of action.

A4.6. Threats.

A4.6.1. Ground Threats (e.g., IEDs, mortars, surface attack missiles and rockets, small arms, grenades, CBRNE).

A4.6.1.1. Hostile Force Employment Tactics.

A4.6.1.2. Recent Examples.

A4.6.2. Threats to Flight Operations (e.g., MANPADS, Lasing, Spotlighting).

A4.6.2.1. Hostile Force Employment Tactics.

A4.6.2.2. Recent examples.

A4.6.3. New or Upgraded Threats (e.g., GPS jammers, Anti-Tank/Anti-Armor, RPG, Missile development).

A4.6.3.1. Description.

A4.6.3.2. Significance/impact on operations.

A4.6.4. Asymmetric threat to installations, personnel, resources.